WEST

Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
9514091	6

Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: 9514091 Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 4/23/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
EPAB,DWPI	9514091	6	L1

GROWTH AND BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION WITH EMPHASIS ON THE FATTY ACID OF TETRASELMIS-SP

AUTHOR: MOLINA E; MARTINEZ M E; SANCHEZ S; GARCIA F; **CONTRERAS A**
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEPARTAMENTO DE INGENIERIA QUIMICA, FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS, 04071 ALMERIA, SPAIN.

JOURNAL: **APPL MICROBIOL BIOTECHNOL** 36 (1). 1991. 21-25. **1991**
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology
CODEN: AMBID
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: The influence of temperature (15-32.degree. C) and the ratio of nitrogen to phosphorus (N/P) in the culture medium (0.5-80) on the growth kinetics and protein, chlorophyll, lipid and fatty acid content of the marine microalga Tetraselmis sp. have been studied. Below an N/P of 20, growth was determined by N limitation and above 20 by P limitation. Protein increased with a rise in N content at any test temperature. The chlorophyll content increased with temperature, with maximum values at 25.degree. C. The lipid content decreased with increasing N/P ratio above 20.degree. C. The polyunsaturated fatty acid content tends to be inversely proportional to the growth rate within the N/P rane 20-80. The quotient of the n3 and n6 polyunsaturated-fatty-acid fractions, an indicator of the nutritive value of microalgae, was found to be within the range 2-3. These values were obtained either between 25 and 28.degree. C independent of the N/P ratio used or at 20.degree. C for N/P ratios higher than 40.0.

The two-step lysis system of pneumococcal bacteriophage EJ-1 is functional in gram-negative bacteria: triggering of the major pneumococcal autolysin in Escherichia coli.

Diaz E; **Munthali M** ; Lunsdorf H; Holtje JV; Timmis KN

Department of Microbiology, GBF-National Research Centre for Biotechnology, Braunschweig, Germany.

Molecular microbiology (ENGLAND) Feb **1996** , 19 (4) p667-81, ISSN 0950-382X Journal Code: MOM

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 9702

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The holin function Ejh of the pneumococcal bacteriophage EJ-1 has been characterized. It shows structural features similar to, and functionally complemented, the prototype member of the holin family. In Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas putida the Ejh product caused cellular death, and changes in cell morphology could be accounted for by lesions in the cytoplasmic membrane. Expression of ejh resulted in the inhibition of growth in a variety of phylogenetically distant bacterial genera, suggesting a broad spectrum of action. Concomitant expression of the ejh and ejl (encodes a lysin) genes led to lysis of E. coli and P. putida cells. Remarkably, the Ejl lysin was able to attack murein from bacteria lacking choline in their sacculi, which suggests that pneumococcal lysins have a broader substrate specificity than previously assumed. Furthermore, the Ejh holin was able to trigger activity of the major pneumococcal autolysin cloned and expressed in E. coli, and this raised new questions about the regulation of this model autolysin. A new function for holins in systems where the phage lysin is supposed to be associated with the membrane is proposed.

Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

An expression vector system providing plasmid stability and conditional suicide of plasmid-containing cells.

Schweder T ; Schmidt I; Herrmann H; Neubauer P; Hecker M; Hofmann K
Institut fur Mikrobiologie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universitat Greifswald, Federal Republic of Germany.

Applied microbiology and biotechnology (GERMANY) Oct **1992** , 38 (1) p91-3, ISSN 0175-7598 Journal Code: AMC
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 9303
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A cloning vector system was constructed on the basis of the pBR322 derivative pEG1 by introducing the whole parB locus of plasmid R1 cloned behind the promoter of the alkaline phosphatase gene (phoA) of Escherichia coli. The parB locus in combination with the phoA promoter ensures both (i) plasmid stabilization due to the post-segregational killing of plasmid-free cells during growth and (ii) killing of the cells induced by the potential environmental signal phosphate limitation. This vector, therefore, appears to be a model system for increasing the stability of recombinant plasmids and for decreasing the potential risks in the application of recombinant bacteria in industrial fermentations.

Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

WEST

Generate Collection

L1: Entry 1 of 6 File: EPAB May 26, 1995

PUB-NO: WO009514091A2
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9514091 A2
TITLE: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR UTILIZING CONDITIONALLY LETHAL GENES

PUBN-DATE: May 26, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
BARBER, JACK R	N/A
GRUBER, HARRY E	N/A
JOLLY, DOUGLAS J	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C12N 15/16; C12N 15/54; C12N 15/12; C12N 15/19; C12N 15/29; C12N 15/31; C12N 5/10; A61K 35/76
EUR-CL (EPC): C12N015/86; C07K014/035

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides recombinant viral vectors carrying a vector construct which directs the expression of a gene product (e.g., HSVTK) that activates a compound with little or no cytotoxicity into a toxic product. Also provided are methods of destroying or inhibiting pathogenic agents in a warm blooded animal, comprising the step of administering to the animal a viral vector such as that described above, in order to inhibit or destroy the pathogenic agent.

sheep, were inoculated intratracheally into eight bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis canadensis) and seven domestic sheep with doses of bacteria ranging from 5.3 x 10(8) to 8.6 x 10(11) colony forming units. Seven of eight inoculated bighorn sheep died from acute pneumonia within 48 hr of inoculation, whereas all seven domestic sheep inoculated with comparable or greater doses of bacteria remained healthy. One contact control bighorn sheep also died 6 days after its penmates received P. haemolytica. Three other noncontact control bighorn sheep remained healthy during the experiments. Pasteurella haemolytica biotype A, serotype 2, ribotype reference WSU-1 in the inocula was recovered from one or more tissues from all bighorns that died; whereas, it was not detected in any bighorn sheep before inoculation. Three different ribotypes of P. haemolytica A2 were recovered from bighorn sheep; however, only the ribotype reference WSU-1 in the domestic sheep-origin inoculum was recovered from all dead bighorn sheep, and was not recovered from bighorn sheep that survived the experiments. Thus, a relatively nonpathogenic and common isolate of P. haemolytica from healthy domestic sheep was lethal in bighorn sheep under experimental conditions.

Tags: Animal; Female; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Pasteurella haemolytica--pathogenicity--PY; *Pasteurellosis, Pneumonic--microbiology--MI; *Sheep Diseases--microbiology--MI; Animals, Domestic; Animals, Wild; Autoradiography--veterinary--VE; Blotting, Southern--veterinary--VE; DNA Fingerprinting--veterinary--VE; DNA, Bacterial--analysis--AN; Lung--pathology--PA; Pasteurella haemolytica --classification--CL; **Pasteurella haemolytica** --genetics--GE; Pasteurellosis, Pneumonic--pathology--PA; Serotyping--veterinary--VE; Sheep ; Sheep Diseases--pathology--PA

CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Bacterial)

Record Date Created: 19940808

2/9/68

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08184229 94320791 PMID: 8045428

Construction of conjugative shuttle and suicide vectors for Pasteurella haemolytica and P. multocida.

Azad A K; Coote J G; Parton R

Department of Microbiology, University of Glasgow, UK.

Gene (NETHERLANDS) Jul 22 1994, 145 (1) p81-5, ISSN 0378-1119 Journal Code: 7706761

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A shuttle cloning vector, pAKA16, and suicide derivatives pAKA19 and pAKA22 have been developed for gene transfer to Pasteurella haemolytica and P. multocida. pAKA16 was constructed by insertion of the lacZ alpha-peptide-encoding region and a multiple cloning site into a plasmid which was originally isolated from P. haemolytica serotype A1. The vector encodes ampicillin resistance and contains at least 14 unique restriction sites and the property of phenotypic identification of recombinant clones in Escherichia coli by insertional inactivation of beta-galactosidase activity. It can be transferred by conjugation to P. haemolytica or P. multocida and is stably maintained in both species. The type-II chloramphenicol acetyltransferase-encoding gene (cat), cloned into pAKA16, was stably expressed in both P. haemolytica and P. multocida. Plasmids pAKA19 and pAKA22 were constructed by replacement of the origin of DNA replication (ori) of pAKA16 with a ColE1-type ori from pBR322 or an ori of plasmid R6K (oriR6K) from pJM703.1, respectively. These derivatives replicate in E. coli, but not in either P. haemolytica or P. multocida, and are suitable for use as suicide vectors for these Pasteurella species.

Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: Genetic Vectors; * **Pasteurella haemolytica** --genetics--GE; *Pasteurella multocida--genetics--GE; Chloramphenicol O-Acetyltransferase;